



# COMMUNIQUÉ 2025

Global Justice, Together



The C7 (Civil 7) is an official engagement group of the Group of 7 (G7) and represents positions from global civil society.

# GLOBAL JUSTICE, TOGETHER

The world is at an inflection point and the G7 cannot afford to stand still. Decades of international cooperation have brought increased global progress and prosperity, yet rising isolationism, escalating conflicts, the climate emergency, and deepening inequality are reversing this progress. This is creating a more unstable world, which is threatening all countries worldwide, including those of the G7. Let us be clear: there can be no security and no just economic progress without global cooperation. At the heart of every policy decision must be people—their dignity, security, and future. The G7 is not merely a forum for discussion; it must be a driver of meaningful action and a champion of global order and solidarity.

As the G7 marks its 50th anniversary, global power dynamics have shifted dramatically since its inception, reflecting a more multipolar world with ever more competing priorities. While this gathering of advanced economies remains influential, its ability to shape global outcomes is no longer assured. Leadership transitions across a number of G7 countries bring uncertainty, while divisions on Russia and Ukraine, Israel and Palestine, and global trade and economics, as well as climate action, threaten to further uncertainty and reverse decades of progress. At this moment, if the G7 fails to act decisively, it risks not only losing credibility but also accelerating global fragmentation.

The stakes are high: cooperation or chaos.

For decades, G7 decisions have shaped global cooperation. While members have traditionally championed economic stability, global health, and humanitarian action, they have also contributed,

both directly and indirectly, to policies that have widened inequalities, entrenched unsustainable growth models, and exacerbated climate change. This is now coupled with a new reality in some G7 countries and its allies: sudden and dramatic cuts to foreign aid and a retreat from international cooperation. And we know that this retreat will serve only to create a more unstable world, one that may fail to contain the next pandemic, one that may be unable to withstand the threats of rising authoritarianism, and one that may render thousands of communities unlivable.

For too many, each morning begins with uncertainty. Many do not know where their next meal will come from—a burden that falls especially hard on women and girls. Others have lost their homes to conflict or climate disasters and are unsure where they will sleep at night. Faced with limited options, many are forced to seek refuge elsewhere, at times falling into the hands of those who exploit instability for their own gain. This

is the plight of millions, if not billions, including underprivileged citizens of G7 countries.

Meanwhile, dwindling resources are being put towards addressing these crises, while increasing restrictions on civic space are fueling despair. In fact, civic space is closing at an alarming rate as governments worldwide—including some within the G7—enact restrictive laws, silence dissent, and target human rights defenders, journalists, and grassroots civil society organizations. Without a free and vibrant civil society, there can be no meaningful progress on development. Let us be reminded that it is civil society that is at the frontlines of many of the world’s challenges, and it is in everyone’s interest that it be empowered and predictably funded. This is fundamental to the G7’s credibility and its ability to contribute to lasting and positive impact.

In the face of seemingly insurmountable obstacles, people have demonstrated extraordinary resilience. But survival alone is not enough. Too many are forced to navigate systems they perceive as rigged against them, where opportunity remains out of reach and hope is increasingly scarce. People are not asking for handouts; they are looking for decisive action from those in positions of power to support systems that expand opportunities, invest in global public goods, and provide the resources necessary for sustainable and equitable development.

**What the Civil 7 asks of the G7 is not simple, but it is straightforward: reinvest in global cooperation by centering people and planet in every decision.**

The G7 cannot afford to be a dialogue that lacks real, tangible outcomes. While G7 countries are ultimately accountable to their national constituents, the group’s responsibility extends well beyond its own borders, and the decisions it takes shape the future of economies and societies worldwide. The G7 must not only safeguard and

strengthen the rules-based international order that has underpinned its prosperity, including multilateralism and the sovereignty of nations, but also make bold choices that steer the world towards a fairer, more sustainable future for all.

As host of the G7 in 2025, Canada stands at a pivotal moment. The world is looking to Canada and all G7 countries to reaffirm the values of peace, democracy and human rights, using its power to strengthen multilateral engagement, including through the United Nations. Leaders who believe in these fundamental principles must speak out, as global and domestic security are deeply connected. International cooperation and foreign aid are not just about helping others — they are fundamental to our collective stability and prosperity.

In 2025, the Civil 7 (C7), coordinated by Cooperation Canada, brings together hundreds of voices from dozens of countries, both within and beyond the G7. It reflects the positions of civil society actors looking to make progress around four priority themes: Climate, Energy, and Environment; Economic Justice; Humanitarian Action and Peace; and Sustainable Development. Across all these priority areas, CSOs represented in the C7 are working to drive change and safeguard civic space against the backdrop of the rising repression of human rights and democracy. Beyond its convening capacity as an official G7 engagement group, the C7 leverages its position as public interest advocate to enrich the conversations at the leaders’ and ministers’ levels with impactful and actionable recommendations.

Global civil society thus urges G7 governments to take bold action, strengthen alliances, and reinforce opportunities for global cooperation. Only through meaningful collaboration, openness, respect, and dialogue can civil society and governments overcome the most pressing challenges of our time and lay a solid foundation for the next generations to thrive.

# CLIMATE, ENERGY, AND ENVIRONMENT



The world is facing a worsening climate crisis, with 2024 marking the hottest year on record and extreme weather events becoming more frequent and severe. Biodiversity is in freefall, with a million species at risk of extinction owing to habitat destruction, pollution, and climate change. Despite clear scientific consensus, fossil fuel expansion continues, with governments approving new projects that undermine global climate goals. At the same time, climate disinformation—often linked to fossil fuel interests—drives false narratives that downplay risks and stall action. Meanwhile, climate justice and environmental activists face increasing violence and shrinking space to advocate, further weakening the fight for a sustainable future. The G7 must respond with bold leadership, ensuring adequate climate finance for countries in the Global South, countering disinformation, and upholding science, justice, and accountability in the transition to an equitable world.

## Transition away from fossil fuels and accelerate the just transition to renewable energy

Achieving a fully renewable-based power sector by 2035 will require G7 countries to take bold and binding action to phase out coal, oil, and gas, aligned with targets of the International Energy Agency’s Net-Zero Roadmap and the Global Stocktake of the 28th Conference of the Parties (COP), of tripling global renewable energy capacity and doubling the rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030. This requires implementing enforceable national and international policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in line with the 1.5°C goal and ensuring these commitments are fully reflected in their 2035 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

- Establish a legally binding just transition framework within G7 countries to guarantee worker retraining, economic diversification, and robust social protections that also addresses barriers for dignified work for women.
- Redirect fossil fuel subsidies towards investments in renewable energy, social protection programs, and clean technology innovation, accelerating the shift to a decentralised, community-owned and sustainable energy system.

## Mobilize finance for climate and biodiversity by prioritizing new, additional, and predictable grants

G7 countries have an opportunity to demonstrate leadership in shaping a new post-2025 climate finance goal at COP30, ensuring financial commitments align with the scale of the global climate crisis. Without ambitious, predictable, and simplified financing, those most vulnerable to the effects of climate change will continue to bear the brunt of climate impacts without the access to resources needed to adapt and recover.

- Eliminate the G7 proportion of the USD500 billion per year in harmful incentives that drive environmental destruction, instead scaling up financial support for ecosystem conservation and restoration.
- By 2030, mobilize USD200 billion annually to implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, avoiding false solutions such as offsetting, and ensuring coherence through a whole-of-society approach and governance of the COP, in compliance with Article 21 of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

- Articulate the G7's commitment and proposal to develop an ambitious pathway to mobilize at least USD1.3 trillion annually as mandated in the to advance high-quality non-debt-inducing finances, ensuring frontline communities in the Global South receive the support they urgently need through adaptation, just transition, and the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage.

“ The time is now for G7 leaders to show real commitment—by driving a just energy transition, protecting the environment, and responding to the climate crisis with equity and urgency. While the world is a shared responsibility, the cost of safeguarding it must be borne by those most responsible for its harm.

— DARRON SELLER-PERITZ

Coordinator of the Climate, Energy and Environment WG /  
Policy Analyst and Program Officer, Cooperation Canada

## Enforce accountability and protect human rights

The G7 has a key role in developing legal mechanisms to ensure major polluters are held responsible for climate-related damages and environmental degradation, requiring them to pay their fair share. Climate and environmental action must be rooted in justice, with the recognition that Indigenous Peoples have long been stewards of vital ecosystems. Inclusive, forward-looking, and equitable governance is essential to ensuring a just transition. Failure to do so will only deepen existing inequalities.

- Adhere to the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including the full enforcement of free, prior, and informed consent. Align climate and biodiversity policies with human rights frameworks, ensuring conservation efforts do not lead to land grabs or violations of Indigenous sovereignty.
- Ensure populations most vulnerable to climate change, especially women and gender-diverse people, Indigenous women, and women with disabilities, have a meaningful voice in decision-making processes, where locally led initiatives are provided adequate resourcing. Advocates must be able to operate in safe and enabling environments free of fear and repression.
- Establish legal protections, financial support mechanisms, and safe migration pathways to assist displaced populations, ensuring migration is managed with dignity, fairness, and long-term sustainability in mind. As climate impacts intensify, people's “right to stay” and “right to move” must be respected through support for adaptation and addressing loss and damage.

## Drive systemic change for a sustainable future by embedding climate and environmental justice principles into all policies

Strengthening global governance by ensuring those most impacted have a voice in decision-making is key to addressing overconsumption, environmental degradation, and climate-related human rights violations. Climate and biodiversity action must address the root causes and prioritize those disproportionately affected, especially women and girls, ensuring their access to resources and capacity for adaptation and recovery.

- Adopt the [One Water Vision](#) to secure sustainable water management, building the G7 Water Coalition aligning with the [COP29 Declaration on Water for Climate Action](#).
- Recognize the nexus of climate, peace and security, and gender equity and integrate climate resilience into peacebuilding by investing in clean energy in conflict-affected regions and fostering regional cooperation on resource management, in line with the [Common Principles for Effective Climate Finance and Action for Relief, Recovery, and Peace](#).
- Integrate housing and the health impacts of climate change into NDCs, as evidenced at COP28 in the [Declaration on Climate and Health](#).

“ Despite holding the greatest historical responsibility for the climate crisis, G7 nations have failed to lead the world toward a sustainable future. Instead of championing the renewable energy transition, they’ve entrenched an extractive development model that fuels climate chaos, deepens debt, and accelerates biodiversity loss. We are at a crossroads: the G7 must change course, embrace their fair share of climate action, and support developing countries with the finance and technology needed to build green, just, and resilient societies. The time for empty promises is over—the world needs real leadership now.

— HARJEET SINGH

Coordinator of the Climate, Energy and Environment WG /  
Founding Director, Satat Sampada Climate Foundation

# ECONOMIC JUSTICE



The global economy is deeply and increasingly unequal, with wealth, resources, and decision-making concentrated in the hands of a few, while billions struggle with poverty, insecurity, and climate-related instability. The G7 must prioritize economic justice through governance reform, addressing global systemic inequalities in trade, taxation, debt, and financial governance. In the context of diminished global aid budgets and severe cuts to development spending by G7 governments, it is critical that the G7 act to create a more fair and functional global financial system. Through the below recommendations, we call on the G7 to drive policies that create equitable economic structures, shape a global economy that works for all, and promote a safer and more sustainable world.

## Contribute to debt reform to increase sustainability and support cancellation

Total debt burden over national public budgets in low- and middle-income countries is high, compromising more than 42% of tax revenues (53% in low-income countries). More than 60 Global South countries are at moderate to high risk of debt unsustainability. An unconditional debt cancellation for unsustainable debt is urgent to generate fiscal space.

- Promote debt architecture reform under a non-creditor-centered multilateral legal framework through a UN Convention Framework on

Sovereign Debt. This should provide norms and certainty to borrowers and lenders in the whole debt cycle, for comprehensive debt sustainability; timely, transparent, and binding debt restructuring processes; and binding responsible borrowing and lending.

- Standardize debt service suspension with comparable treatment enforced for all creditors. Debt sustainability assessments must consider not solely a debtor country's ability to pay its creditors but also its ability to meet obligations to its citizens.
- Tackle the high cost of capital for the Global South by reducing interest rates and regulating credit rating agencies. This is a particular challenge in Africa given unfair risk assessment and inaccurate valuation of economies. In this context, concessional loans must be a priority in addressing current and future crises. It is also crucial to open access to non-debt creating mechanisms to free up fiscal space, as was done during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Support the issuance of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) to provide liquidity for sustainable development, delinking allocation criteria from International Monetary Fund (IMF) quota shares. This should include innovative SDR rechanneling without increasing the debt spiral. Apply methods to cut austerity measures through the IMF conditionality review and the elimination of IMF surcharges immediately.

“ The multiple crisis needs urgent measures, we cannot afford more short-term policies without long term impacts. A reform of the global financial architecture is crucial. We call on the G7 to strongly promote the seeds of hope by contributing to solve debt unsustainability through a debt architecture reform that enables debt crisis prevention and a fit for purpose debt restructuring process..

— PATRICIA MIRANDA

Coordinator of the Economic Justice WG / Global.Global Advocacy Director & Coordinator of New Financial Architecture Team

## Restore ODA to its original purpose of poverty eradication and addressing inequalities

Official Development Assistance (ODA) is facing dramatic cutbacks, retreating further from all international commitments G7 countries have agreed to and putting at high risk the lives of those in vulnerable situations. ODA is also increasingly used for additional purposes, jeopardizing what should be allocated to Global South countries. Moreover, substantial portions of funds committed by G7 countries remain undelivered, rising by up to 40% for projects with a three-year duration.

- Reduce the commitment and disbursement gap in ODA to a maximum of 10% and invest a minimum of 15% towards initiatives that have gender equality as a principal objective.
- Commit to reforming ODA governance on its purpose and use, in partnership with the Global South, through a UN Convention Framework on Development Cooperation and under a justice and reparation principle.

- Introduce new and innovative financing mechanisms such as levies and ensure ODA is not geared towards generating private profit.

## Promote international tax cooperation

All countries, including the G7, are losing USD492 billion in tax a year to multinational corporations and wealthy individuals using tax havens to underpay taxes.

- Support the process of the UN Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation, in the creation of a global tax on high-net-worth individuals.
- Support an increase in the global minimum corporate tax to a 25% rate, while promoting progressive income taxation.
- Ensure transparency through the creation of a public Global Asset Registry and a public Beneficial Ownership Registry.

## Ensure trade and investment do not negatively impact development, climate, and human rights objectives in Global South countries

Unfair trade rules often exploit labor, resources, and supply chains in the Global South, with limited consideration for workers' rights, particularly women and marginalized youth. It is imperative that Global South countries have an equal voice in setting trade and investment rules. Meanwhile, digital infrastructure is dominated by a few countries and private actors worldwide, often at the expense of data sovereignty and digital rights in the Global South.

- Integrate a human-rights based approach to trade policies and prioritize women's rights and environmental protection in critical minerals supply chains.

- Push for a coordinated cessation of the Investor-State Dispute Settlement and for regulation of Intellectual Property Rights regulations through agreements such as the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs).
- Promote transparency and inclusive governance in development initiatives, including the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII).
- Ensure fair digital trade policies, ethical governance of artificial intelligence (AI), and equitable support to digital infrastructure aimed at closing the gender digital divide and protecting democratic spaces.

### **Prioritize public interest when leveraging private sources for international development**

“From billions to trillions” has not been accomplished. Closing sustainable development gaps through high contributions from the private sector is not likely, mainly because programs to reduce poverty and inequalities are not profitable enough and will keep relying on public sources.

- Ensure measures to leverage private financing in development avoid the financialization of public and social services. Efforts to de-risk and leverage private finance with public funds must balance public benefit and private interest with fiscal responsibility.

### **Prioritize policies that enable the provision of public services, for women, girls, and other groups in vulnerable situations**

- Ensure financial policies are gender-transformatory, inclusive, and equitable, by creating tax mechanisms, social security protection and care systems, and fiscal rules that support groups in vulnerable situations.

### **Ensure business and human rights accountability and action to eliminate child and forced labour**

- Adopt and enforce mandatory human rights and environmental due diligence legislation, while protecting human rights defenders. This should include accelerated implementation of the 2011 UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
- Expand social protection for migrant workers and Indigenous peoples, while investing in gender-responsive labor policies and social protections that address women’s full participation in the workforce, ratifying key International Labour Organization conventions.

“ Global reforms on debt, trade, taxation, and access to finance are instrumental to establishing a new paradigm for international cooperation and development. We must move away from a model of lack and gaps, to a system which acts on historical responsibility and where all nations are empowered by a fair architecture which does not constrain, but frees fiscal space.

— PAUL FARRAN

Coordinator of the Economic Justice WG / Director of Policy and Advocacy, Cooperation Canada

# HUMANITARIAN ACTION AND PEACE



This year, **305 million** people will need humanitarian assistance to survive, the kind of assistance that means the difference between shelter and exposure, nutrition and starvation, life and death. Yet, as needs reach record highs, funding is drying up, leaving life-saving aid out of reach for those who need it most.

G7 countries that 20 years ago pledged to make poverty history and, just four years ago, **pledged to combat famine**, are now retreating from their commitments, an abdication of responsibility that is already having dire consequences for vulnerable communities.

At a time of historic need, the G7 cannot look away. Without urgent action, millions will be left without the assistance they need to survive. This year, G7 leaders have the opportunity to demonstrate the political will to uphold commitments, invest in gender-transformative humanitarian action, and prioritize inclusive peace and security.

## Rebuild and protect humanitarian funding

Humanitarian crises are protection crises, driven by violence, coercion, and deliberate deprivation. Reducing these risks is essential to lowering humanitarian needs. With funding dwindling as crises escalate, humanitarian action must address both immediate needs and the risks that fuel suffering.

- Disburse sufficient funding to meet rising global humanitarian needs, reversing cuts and reaffirming past commitments, such as the [2021 G7 Famine Prevention and Humanitarian Crises Compact](#) to ensure long-term, crisis-responsive investment.

- Ensure humanitarian funding allocations are guided by impartial assessments of the most urgent risks of violence that exacerbate crises and drive humanitarian needs, rather than by political interests or ideology.
- Amplify the agency and voices of local communities within the humanitarian funding ecosystem.
- Defend the fundamental right to aid, strengthening an effective global humanitarian system, and standing firm in its commitments to humanitarian principles.

“ In every crisis, it is civilians who bear the deepest scars. The G7 cannot look away. It must fund life-saving aid, prioritize peace over weapons, and stand with those risking everything to protect life, dignity, and hope.

— W. ANDY ROXANE OUÉDRAOGO

Coordinator of the Humanitarian Action and Peace WG /  
Government Engagement and Civic Space Lead,  
Cooperation Canada

## Invest in making people safer

Humanitarian aid can keep people alive, but only investment in anticipatory action, resilience, recovery, and dignity can break the cycle of suffering. The G7 should invest in the protection of those most vulnerable without discrimination by sex, race, gender, and/or disability.

- Scale up anticipatory action and early warning systems so that, when crises loom, response efforts begin before lives are lost. This means committing new and additional long-term, flexible funding for anticipatory action.
- Adopt integrated programming in line with the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Recommendation on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus.
- Invest in local organizations and frontline responders, including women’s rights and women-led organizations, to ensure community-centered solutions.

## **Uphold International Humanitarian Law and protect civilians**

In an age of growing impunity and repression, the G7 must redouble efforts to defend and uphold IHL. Violations, such as deliberate starvation, the targeting of civilians, conflict-related sexual violence, and attacks on humanitarian workers, must be met with strong condemnation and effective action on accountability.

- Ensure humanitarian and human rights organizations can operate freely and independently, without political interference, reprisal, or risk.
- Use diplomatic influence to push for ceasefires, humanitarian corridors, and safe zones as needed, with a commitment to sustained civilian protection.
- Uphold consistency in addressing all conflicts, with respect to IHL, and the protection of civilians, to resolve persistent and emerging crises and enable lasting peace without consideration of political or economic interests.

## **Invest in peacebuilding and conflict prevention**

The path to peace must begin with proactive, sustainable investments in conflict prevention and peacebuilding. Global military expenditures are rising and support for UN peacekeeping operations is on the decline, and yet global insecurity continues to grow.

- Rebalance military expenditure with investments in peace, diplomacy, and international assistance to mitigate global threats and address the root causes of instability.
- Support community-led rehabilitation programs and women’s peacebuilding initiatives, fostering pathways to disengagement, reconciliation, and meaningful societal participation.
- Deliver on commitments to the [Women, Peace, and Security \(WPS\) Agenda](#), renewing support with new resources and diplomatic efforts to ensure its robust implementation.
- Scale up investments in the [Youth, Peace, and Security \(YPS\) agenda](#), especially supporting young women in conflict-affected areas, enabling their leadership in peacebuilding and reintegration processes.

## **Protect and expand the role of multilateral development banks in fragile and conflict-affected states**

MDBs provide vital financial resources, stability, and long-term development support, helping rebuild economies, strengthen institutions, and create pathways to sustainable peace.

- Reaffirm support for MDBs and encourage continued investments in fragile and conflict-affected settings.
- Honour pledges to the International Development Association, ensuring it can continue providing vital grants and highly

concessional loans to vulnerable countries, building in particular on experience with the [Window for Host Communities and Refugees](#), and the [Crisis Response Window](#) and the [Global Concessional Financing Facility](#).

- Prioritize efforts to expand the World Bank's partnerships with humanitarian and civil society organizations that can support program design and delivery, including in climate adaptation and mitigation efforts, and provide unique perspectives on the needs of populations, particularly marginalized groups.

### **Regulate emerging military technologies and reaffirm commitments to disarmament**

The rapid development of military technologies requires swift regulation to ensure global security.

- Expand international treaties regulating emerging military technologies, establishing clear legal and ethical boundaries.
- Firmly oppose the development and deployment of autonomous weapons systems.
- Reaffirm that the use or threat of nuclear weapons is unacceptable, resuming nuclear arms reduction negotiations and working towards the elimination of weapons of mass destruction.
- Support international treaties prohibiting indiscriminate weapons, such as landmines and cluster munitions.

“ It’s 20 years since the G7 committed to make poverty history and four years since they signed up to stop famine, yet now, with over 300 million people globally in dire humanitarian need, they are turning their backs and slashing aid budgets. We urgently need this Canadian Presidency to remind the G7 of their commitments and reverse the recent devastating trends.

— KATE MUNRO

Coordinator of the Humanitarian Action and Peace WG /  
Head of Advocacy, Action Against Hunger UK

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



As the world faces a convergence of crises, shrinking ODA, widening inequalities, unsustainable debt burdens, systemic vulnerabilities, intensifying climate shocks, and deepening social fragmentation, the moment demands bold, decisive, and time-bound action.

We urge the G7 to seize key opportunities this year, including the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD4), the UN High-Level Political Forum on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the UN High-Level Meeting on Non-Communicable Diseases and Mental Health, COP30, the UN Social Summit, and, next year, the UN High-Level Meeting on Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness, and Response, to accelerate action on the [2030 Agenda](#). G7 leaders must reaffirm their commitments to international human rights frameworks, uphold longstanding conventions, and translate pledges into tangible, transformative change.

At the heart of this agenda is equity. Systemic inequalities are not incidental; they are designed and perpetuated by policies that fail to address the needs of those most at risk. Vulnerability is structural, and the global response must be as well. The G7 must embrace human rights and gender-transformative approaches, ensuring women and girls in all their diversity, groups in vulnerable situations, and in general [those furthest behind](#)— are recognized as agents of change, not passive recipients of aid. Through the below recommendations, we call on the G7 to take decisive action to advance sustainable development, strengthen resilience, and foster a future rooted in dignity, justice, and shared prosperity.

## Advance food justice, health, and child protection

Hunger and malnutrition trap communities in a cycle of suffering, denying them the chance to thrive and build better lives. With [2 billion](#) people without access to adequate food, the heartbreaking reality is that millions of children face stunted growth and wasting, robbing them of their full potential. Ensuring universal access to social protection is key to preventing the most vulnerable, especially women and children, from falling further behind.

- Strengthen universal social protection systems that prevent, diagnose, and treat malnutrition, ensuring targeted support for women and children in vulnerable communities, and with attention to development and emergency settings, including those affected by armed conflicts.
- Scale up investments in integrated health delivery services, including immunization, preventative medicine, and child protection to ensure every child grows up healthy, nourished, and safe.

## Strengthen health systems for equity and resilience

Strong health systems are the foundation of social and economic resilience, yet [millions](#), particularly in low-and middle-income countries (LMICs), remain without access to essential care. We urge G7 countries to take urgent action to slow the widening of health inequities and prevent further strain on global health infrastructure.

- Prioritize catalytic investments in LMICs in alignment with their priorities. Investments should strengthen primary healthcare, ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), including the Human Papillomavirus vaccine; menstrual health; contraception; antenatal care; family planning; reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health; sexually transmitted infection prevention; and safe abortion services. In humanitarian and conflict settings, SRHR services must be fully integrated to uphold dignity and choice, and Women Human Rights Defenders must be protected.
- Ensure healthcare does not push people into poverty. Financial barriers to essential medicines, diagnostics, and treatment must be removed so life-saving care is not dictated by cost. Climate-resilient health systems must be strengthened, including water, sanitation, and hygiene infrastructure, while expanding the role of local communities in delivering quality care.
- Adopt a holistic approach to health, addressing the needs of all age groups. This means investing in equitable access to mental health care, early childhood development, and adolescent health programs while expanding research and innovation in dementia and non-communicable diseases. This also requires strengthening long-term and palliative care systems, ensuring sustainable, age-inclusive care models that support aging populations in G7 countries and beyond.

“ In a world characterised by polycrisis, already unacceptable social and economic inequalities are being exacerbated. The G7 must firmly re-commit to adopting human rights-based and gender-transformative approaches in its policies, placing people and communities as agents of change for a more equitable, just and sustainable future.

— W. ANDY ROXANE OUÉDRAOGO

Coordinator of the Sustainable Development WG / Government Engagement and Civic Space Lead, Cooperation Canada

### **Bolster global health coordination and pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response**

Pandemics are not inevitable. They result from systemic failures in prevention, preparedness, and response. The COVID-19 pandemic exposed deep inequities in global health governance, which left millions without life-saving care. To prevent future crises, the G7 must take decisive action to enhance global health coordination and pandemic preparedness.

- Foster multilateral cooperation to combat health challenges, from infectious diseases like HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, polio, and neglected tropical diseases to non-communicable diseases such as dementia and other mental disorders.
- Fully replenish multilateral organizations such as the World Health Organization, the **Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria**, **Gavi**, and the Global Financing Facility to ensure a robust global health infrastructure.

- Accelerate the implementation of an integrated, unifying **One Health** approach that aims to sustainably balance and optimize the health of people, animals, and ecosystems, to include pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response with commensurate investment.
- Enhance rapid scale-up in equitable access to medical countermeasures by supporting regional research, technology transfer/development, and manufacturing, while backing intellectual property waivers and equitable distribution frameworks.
- Harness digital innovations to improve agricultural productivity, market access, and financial inclusion for rural producers, particularly women producers.
- Strengthen the implementation of the **Global Alliance against Poverty and Hunger** launched by the G20 in 2024, ensuring coordinated support for country-level impact.
- Protect farmers' rights to their own seeds, supporting countries to implement measures laid out in the **UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas**, the **International Treaty on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture**, and **SDG 2.5**.

## Strengthen support for agricultural knowledge and agroecological approaches

When small-scale producers and marginalized communities have the knowledge, support, and rights they need, they can build resilient food systems that sustain both people and the planet. Breaking the cycle of poverty and hunger starts with ensuring they have the resources and agency to feed themselves with dignity.

- Collaborate with LMICs to enhance rural advisory services, particularly for small-scale producers, family farmers, and marginalized groups such as Indigenous peoples, pastoralists, and women, and remove all legal barriers that prevent women from accessing production goods, financial assets, and land.
- Guarantee direct access to climate finance for smallholder farmers and rural communities to address loss and damage, adaptation, and mitigation.
- Support policies facilitating the cooperative organization of small-scale producers as tools for the eradication of poverty and hunger, as recognized by the UN General Assembly Resolution [A/RES/78/289](#).

## Promote policies and technologies to reduce food loss and waste across the entire food supply chain

The world produces enough food to feed everyone, yet inefficiencies and waste leave millions hungry while straining ecosystems. Transforming food systems to reduce loss and waste is critical for sustainability, resilience, and food security.

- Partner with LMICs to implement policies that curb food loss and waste across the supply chain, promoting agroecological principles of recycling and sustainable agriculture.
- Invest in low-carbon infrastructure and affordable technologies that enhance decentralized food storage and transportation, making food systems more resilient.
- Strengthen local and territorial markets to create shorter food supply chains and build local food economies.

“ Investing in sustainable development isn’t just about shaping economies or systems; it is about investing in human lives, their dignity, their potential, their future. To retreat now, when the need is greatest, would carry consequences felt not in numbers, but in the prolonged suffering of those whose futures we have denied. The G7 has the power to make decisions that will echo through generations.

— STEFANIA BURBO

Coordinator of the Sustainable Development WG /  
Focal Point, Global Health Italian Network

## Prioritize investments in education

Education is more than a pathway to opportunity. It is the heart of thriving communities, resilient economies, and a more just world. Every human deserves the chance to learn, grow, and shape their future. Strengthening education systems and ensuring access to quality learning will pave the way for lasting prosperity and peace.

- Increase direct funding for high-quality, accessible early childhood education and care programs, as outlined in the [2024 Solfagnano Charter](#). Public sector investments must expand to close gender gaps in education and ensure universal access to quality pre-primary and primary education. It also includes promoting the enrollment of women and girls in all their diversity in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics programs.
- Develop policies and programs that promote education for sustainable development and global citizenship education to foster peace, justice, gender equality, and cultural diversity, in line with [SDG target 4.7](#). Ensure these programs are mainstreamed at all levels in education.

- Invest in strengthening education systems, including through curriculum reform and teacher training, to promote foundational learning, social-emotional development, critical thinking, and leadership skills. Tackle gender stereotypes and unconscious biases in education by integrating gender-responsive training for teachers and removing bias from school curricula, digital content, and AI-driven education tools.
- Promote education on the importance of guaranteeing sexual and reproductive rights and justice and on the prevention of gender-based violence.

## Promote equitable access to information, knowledge, and digital resources

Knowledge empowers, but only when it is within reach. In a world increasingly shaped by digital technology, unequal access to information deepens the divide between those who can fully participate in society and those left behind. Bridging this gap is essential for human dignity, opportunity, and justice.

- Recognize technology as a vital space for education and culture, ensuring inclusive, accessible, and equitable learning opportunities. This includes addressing digital and gender divides, enhancing accessibility for persons with disabilities, and supporting transformative, intersectional, and community-driven education that respects Indigenous and traditional knowledge systems.
- Scale investments in digital equity by promoting women’s leadership in digital innovation and integrating a gender-transformative approach in technology development and regulation. Digital transformation strategies must include gender-disaggregated data collection, gender-responsive standards, and procurement policies.

- Strengthen G7 action on technology-facilitated gender-based violence (TFGBV) by integrating gender perspectives into cybersecurity discussions, investing in survivor support and cyber literacy programs, and ensuring survivor participation in policy development. Adopt an intersectional approach that acknowledges how factors such as race, socioeconomic status, and disability compound vulnerabilities. Update legal frameworks to effectively prevent, address, and respond to TFGBV.
- Strengthen AI development standards to mitigate bias, ensure responsible data usage, and safeguard against harmful deployment through both technical and ethical guidelines.

## Strengthen civic space for sustainable development

When people have the freedom to raise their voices, challenge injustice, and shape their communities, societies flourish. Yet, across the world, civil society is under threat, putting democracy and human rights at risk. Protecting civic space is not just about governance, it is about defending the dignity and agency of people everywhere.

- Guarantee long-term, predictable support for protecting and promoting civic space as a cornerstone of social cohesion and trust, aligning with SDG 16 and SDG 17.
- Advance inclusive citizen participation in decision-making through mechanisms such as the Open Government Partnership and cooperative enterprises.
- Counter the global crackdown on civil society by adopting diplomatic, financial, and legal measures to safeguard activists, independent media, and human rights defenders.

“ While we will let optimism continue to be our guiding light, progress on the sustainable development goals requires more than ever before urgent action from all critical stakeholders particularly governments. The failure of political leaders in both resource rich and poor countries to secure peace, address climate change and increase international financing for the goals has deepened the poverty crisis world over. We see a glimpse of hope with the G7 summit where we expect bold decisions and actions that can accelerate the speed and scale of support and direction our world needs.

— OYEBISI, B. OLUSEYI

Coordinator of the Sustainable Development WG /  
Executive Director, Nigeria Network of NGOs





The C7 (Civil 7) is an official engagement group of the Group of 7 (G7) and represents positions from global civil society.

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Please visit [www.civil7.org](http://www.civil7.org) for additional information, resources, news and steering committee members.



Cooperation Canada leads the C7 in 2025 and coordinates the process as the C7 Secretariat.

[Cooperation Canada](#) is the national voice for Canadian international development and humanitarian organizations. Representing over 100 organizations, we convene, coordinate and advocate for effective, inclusive, and accountable international cooperation that contributes to a fairer, safer and more sustainable world.

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